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An Ethnographic Overview of Native Art and Artifacts

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An Ethnographic Overview of Native Art and Artifacts

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The O. C. Edwards Collection

This selection of Indian artifacts comes from a collection made in three different areas of western Canada by O. C. Edwards, a pioneer medical doctor. He ministered to the Indians in the File Hill, Indian Head and Fort Qu'appelle areas of southern Saskatchewan during the 1880s and began collecting in 1884.

In 1900 Dr. Edwards collected items from the Fort Chipewyan area while working as medical officer with the party administering the signing of Treaty Number 8. He later moved to Fort Macleod and was responsible for the medical needs of the Blood Reserve.

In 1919-20 his widow, Henrietta Muir Edwards, sold his collection to the University of Alberta. It was cared for by the Geology Department for many years and has been used by the Departments of Anthropology and Art and Design.

Clothing

1 Waistcoat
Mandan
Blood Reserve, 1908
Beaded cotton
Length 64.2 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Man's beaded cotton waistcoat, decorated with small round mirrors on the back and two large sunbursts on the front. The original label states that Sumikana (Spear Chief) traded a horse to the South Piegan for this item.

2 Waistcoat
Yakima
Blood Reserve, 1908
Beaded moosehide
Length 51 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Man's waistcoat, richly decorated with fringe, brass bells, metal beads and sequins. Small clusters of beads form rectangles across the back.

3 Waistcoat
Nez Perce
Piegan Reserve, 1904
Beaded deerskin
Length 66 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Man's waistcoat, loop-beaded with light blue beads in multicoloured geometric design. It is fringed on seams and down the centre back.

4 Waistcoat
Saulteaux
Indian Head, 1885
Beaded flannel, cotton
Length 63.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
This man's vest is beaded with curvilinear floral design on black flannel and lined with blue cotton print. All edges are trimmed with cotton.

5 Dress, 1880s
Blood
Blood Reserve, 1906
Beaded deerskin
Length 129 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

This deerskin dress is typical of the older style of dress and dates from the 1880s. It is decorated with seed beads. The deer's white tail is left on the front of the dress and is usually regarded as a fertility amulet. Remnants of paint indicate the dress was used ceremonially.

6 Dress
South Piegan
Blood Reserve, 1906
Beaded stroud
Length 114 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Red stroud dress heavily beaded with white heart beads. Acculturation from various tribes is obvious from design elements on yoke and the presence of ochre beads which are customarily used by the Cree.

7 Girl's Dress, pre-1880
Blackfoot
Blood Reserve, 1908
Beaded stroud, deerskin
Length 90 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Girl's red stroud dress of typical Blackfoot design, with heavily beaded yoke of deerskin. It is dated pre-1880. Bodice is trimmed with thin strips of deerskin on which are strung white tubular beads and falcon bells. Unusual deerskin gussetts. The dress has been lengthened with another strip of stroud and an added leather fringe.

8 Young Man's or Boy's Shirt
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1911
White deerskin, quilted

Length 63.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
White deerskin shirt decorated with shoulder and sleeve bands of quillwork in cut-out design. Triangular inset at neck is also decorated with quill. Shirt is straightcut with serrated lower edge. Sleeves are inset and hemmed with narrow cuffs.

9 Man's Shirt
South Piegan or Blood
Blood Reserve, 1910
Beaded deerskin
Length 67 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Man's deerskin shirt with unusual beadwork design. The colours used are also somewhat unusual, indicating a certain amount of acculturation, possibly with the Cheyenne.

10 Man's Shirt
Blood
Blood Reserve, 1911
Beaded, white deerskin
Length 63.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Man's white deerskin shirt, Blood Indian with woven beadwork bands on the front and the sleeves. The neck slit is sewn with a lazy stitch.

11 Burial Moccasins
Assiniboine (Plains Cree)
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Beaded hide
Length 26.6 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

These are ceremonial burial moccasins customarily beaded for a young man of about twenty-one years of age by his mother and kept until he dies.

- 12 Beaded Moccasins
Blackfoot
Blood Reserve, 1906
Beaded leather, rawhide sole
Length 29 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Moccasins with soft upper section and hard rawhide soles. Heel piece on the sole is attached separately.

- 13 Moccasins
Plains Indian
Qu'appelle, 1883-1885
Beaded hide, suspensions
Length 27 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 14 Sacred Medicine Moccasins
Blackfoot
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Deerskin
Length 29 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Worn during the Holy Walk by the wife of an initiate to the Horn Society. They are painted with red ochre, known as real paint.

- 15 Child's Moccasins
Assiniboine
Indian Head, 1885
Beaded moose or elk hide
Length 20 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

Fully beaded in conventional geometric pattern. Sole is constructed of very heavy leather.

- 16 Man's Leggings
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1904
Beaded deerskin
Length 79 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Widely fringed on outer seams and decorated with narrow beaded bands. These bands are interspersed with horseshoe designs, light blue on one legging and white on the other.

- 17 Man's Leggings
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1910
Beaded deerskin
Length 77.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Man's deerskin leggings, decorated with beadwork. Skin ochered with red and yellow and painted with charcoal bands.

- 18 Woman's Leggings
Saulteaux
Blood Reserve, 1905
Beaded stroud
Length 47.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Woman's red and black stroud leggings, delicately beaded on lower portion. Strong decorative influence from the Great Lakes area.

- 19 Backrest
Blood
Blood Reserve, 1905-1907
Cane, felt, blanket cloth, beading
Length 160 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Woven reed seats and back-rest used in the tipi. It is hung from one of the tipi poles so that the lower part forms a horizontal seat and the upper part a back-rest.

- 20 Painted Steer Hide
Blood
Blood Reserve 1906
Steerhide, paint
290 cm by 224 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
For full understanding of a Blood or Blackfoot robe it is important to know who owned it. Unfortunately the ownership of this robe has not yet been determined. Both war exploits and the ownership of religious items were depicted on such robes. Generally, the depiction of ceremonial incidents is considered more important than war exploits because the religious ownership is more valuable to the Sundance coup-counting. This robe contains one obvious ceremonial incident. The majority of the subject matter is concerned with war exploits, horse raids and skirmishes. The paint used traditionally was derived from natural compounds: red from earth, yellow from bull berries or buffalo gallstones, blue from duck manure, green from copper ores or mud plants, white from white earth, and black from charcoal. The pigments were ground into a powder and mixed with hot water or boiled beaver-tail glue and applied

to the skin with paint brushes made of porous bone cut from a buffalo shoulder blade or hip bones. This robe seems to have been painted by several different people over a long period of time. The Treaty Number 12 appears on the hide as does the brand B.C.

Carrying Bags

A wide assortment of carrying bags were used and made. The introduction of European materials, such as thread, needles, and cloth, as well as European design motifs, served to change the type of bag design and decoration. Bags such as those designed for holding watches are a good example of the influence of the white trader. The Plains tribes used hard, folded rawhide. In the north, softer skins such as caribou and deer were used. These softer skin bags usually had a drawstring closure or loop handle attached to the top. The basic bag shape was usually either rectangular or U shaped.

Bags were usually decorated according to their use. Common decorative elements included feathers, quillwork, beadwork, thread or ribbon embroidery, as well as the attachment of many trade items, such as metal cones, brass tacks, and glass beads.

The bags were used for carrying all sorts of articles. Special bags were usually reserved for ceremonial items, such as pipes or paint but some were reserved for domestic items such as sewing kits, tobacco, medicines, drugs, herbs and game.

The Blackfoot did not use basketry, but there is evidence that they traded with the Kutenai, living in the mountains dividing Alberta and British Columbia. These tribes were known to weave a flat reed "wallet" type of bag which the Blackfoot acquired through trade.

The Slave Indians used a special game bag which was carried during hunting trips. The bag was made of thin strips of caribou skin (*babiche*) meshed together.

- 21 Carrying Bag
Blood
Blood Reserve
Deerskin, quilled
38 cm by 34 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 22 Carrying Bag
Assiniboine
Blood Reserve, 1907
Decorated deerskin
Length 43 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 23 Carrying Bag
Assiniboine
Blood Reserve, 1906
Beaded moose hide
Length 35.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 24 Tobacco Pouch
Blood
Blood Reserve, 1905
Beaded deerskin
21 cm by 12 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 25 Ration Card Holders
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1903-1910
Beaded deerskin
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 26 Parfleche, Woman's Carry-all
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1908
Rawhide, commercial pigments
25.5 cm by 30 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 27 Parfleche
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1903-1913
Rawhide, commercial pigments
34 cm by 53.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

Blanket Decorations

These decorations were used on the trade blankets that gradually replaced traditional buffalo robes. The blanket strips were sewn on so that they appeared horizontally on the waist of the wearer.

- 28 Beaded Bands
Plains Indian
Beaded moose hide
Length 50.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 29 Blanket Strip
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1912
Beaded hide
Length 73 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 30 Discs for Fastening Blankets
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1907-1914
Beaded heavy leather
Diameter 7 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 31 Blanket Discs, Ornamental
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve
Beaded leather
Diameter 15 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

Fibre Bags

These bags, although made by tribes in southwestern British Columbia and Idaho, were acquired by trade and much prized by the Blood Indians. These examples were made by the Kutenai, Yakima, and Nez Perce Indians and differ only in minute detail. Originally, the fibres of buffalo wool were dyed with natural dyes, but these are coloured with both natural and synthetic dyes.

- 32 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 33 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 34 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, wool, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 35 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce or Yakima
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibre, wool, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 36 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce or Yakima
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibre, wool, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 37 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, wool, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 38 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 39 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, wool, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection

- 40 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce, Kutenai
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection
- 41 Fibre Bag
Nez Perce, Kutenai
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Dried plant fibres, wool, woven
O. C. Edwards Collection
- 42 Beaded Pouch
Plains Cree
Indian Head, 1884
Moose hide, beaded
16 cm by 18 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Small beaded bag, worn at the belt.
- 43 Gauntlets
Athabaskan
1900
Moose hide, beaded
Length 30.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Well-worn gauntlets decorated with seed beads in conventional floral designs.
- 44 Chair Cover
Athabaskan
1900
Beaded, fringed velveteen
43 cm by 38 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Ornate seat covers beaded with seed beads, heavily fringed.
- 45 Slipper Moccasins
Woods Cree
Fort Chipewyan, 1900
Beaded moose hide
O. C. Edwards Collection
Beaded slippers originally trimmed with ermine.
- 46 Gun Case
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1904
Beaded deerskin, blanket cloth
Length 98 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Gun case for a Winchester or Hudson's Bay Gun. Lower section beaded pre-1900; top apparently added later.
- 47 Gun Case
Athabaskan
Circa 1900
Beaded moose hide
Length 137 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
A beautifully beaded and quilled gun case from the North. Perhaps Slave Indian. Highly decorative use of various materials.
- 48 Carrying Bag
Athabaskan
Fort Chipewyan, 1900
Babiche
52 cm by 31 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Babiche carrying bag decorated with rick-rack and pony beads. Original label states that the bag was '*. . . carried on the back by a band over forehead.*'
- 49 Slippers
Athabaskan
Fort Chipewyan, 1900
Quilled caribou hide
Length 22 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Tongue-less moccasins with "U" shaped quilled design conforming to cut of the vamp. Delicate piping of wrapped strands of fine sinew define and edge the quilled decoration.
- 50 Slippers
Athabaskan
Fort Chipewyan, 1900
Quilled caribou hide
Length 23.8 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
These were trimmed with ermine in 1900 when they were collected, but this has since completely disappeared. Sometimes this occurred because of an incomplete tanning process.
- 51 Woman's Gloves
Athabaskan
1900
Caribou hide, silk embroidery, trimmed with ermine
Length 23 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Delicately embroidered gloves exhibiting strong European influence. Mission school origin.
- 52 Small Embroidered Bag
Athabaskan
1900
Caribou hide, silk, rayon
Length 15 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
- 53 Small Embroidered Bag
Athabaskan
1900
Caribou hide, velvet, cotton
Length 10 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Probably made at a mission school
- 54 Small Embroidered Bag
Athabaskan
1900
Caribou hide, silk threads
Length 6.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Conventional floral design delicately embroidered.
- 55 Slipper Moccasins
Athabaskan
1900
Moose hide and caribou
Length 22.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
These delicate slippers are constructed of moose hide but the vamp is of caribou decorated with porcupine quillwork and horse hair. The silk crewel work and letters HE indicate that these slippers were made for the collector's wife.

56 Slipper Moccasins

Athabascan
1900
Moose hide and caribou
Length 25.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

A matching pair of slippers bearing the initials OE.

Pipes

Catlinite stone pipes were smoked domestically and ritually. These were acquired through trade, gift, or barter as the catlinite stone quarries are located in southwestern Minnesota. The stone can be easily worked with flint and was often shaped into flat-bottomed, oblong pipes. The bowl and stem sections were often carved separately and usually stored separately. Like Medicine pipes, the two segments were joined only for smoking.

57 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Catlinite
O. C. Edwards Collection

Simple incised bands decorate both the stem and bowl. The rim of the bowl is deeply incised while the joint of the vertical and horizontal members of the bowl are accented by bands which are placed slightly diagonally to the perpendicular. The stem is slightly incised on either end with two series of five bands while the middle has two series of four bands. The mouth piece is of wood.

58 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Catlinite
Length 19.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

Decorated with simple incised bands on the bowl and the stem. A flaw in the stone itself at the junction of the vertical and horizontal sections of the bowl has been emphasized by polishing and forms part of the decoration.

59 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Catlinite
Length 42 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

The bowl is ornately inlaid with lead in a variety of intricate patterns. The stem is wooden and is deeply incised with vertical lines which are broken at four points by four series of three horizontal incisions.

60 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Catlinite
Length 30.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

The dorsal fin and tail of this fish-shaped pipe protrude above the main body of the stem. The mouth holds the wooden insert to bowl. The wooden mouth-piece at the tail is removable. Incised designs include circular forms, leaf design and scales.

61 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Catlinite
Length 19.8 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

The vertical bowl, carved simply and geometrically, is a cylinder with little variation in diameter. The end of the bowl containing the wooden insert for joining the stem is square, and three faces of the square are incised with a geometric pattern (a circle, diagonally divided into four by two lines). This geometric pattern is present in the pipe stem on four similar squared sections. The remainder of the stem is rounded, and the mid section is incised with animal forms of snakes, bear, and lizards. The catlinite is mottled in colour.

62 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Catlinite
Length 37.2 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

The carving itself forms a strong, simple geometric pattern on the pipe. It is devoid of other ornamentation.

63 Pipe Bowl and Stem

Siouxan
Blood Reserve
Catlinite
Length 23.4 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

Carved in the shape of a tomahawk with floral design incised on the bowl. Floral design is also found on one side of the bowl.

64 Hoop Game

Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Wood, rawhide
Diameter 29 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

This game is to throw an arrow into the smaller circle while the hoop rolls along the ground.

65 Hoop Game

Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Hide, sinew and beads
Diameter 9 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection

The hoop or wheel game was called "it-se-wah" and played mainly by young people. Often spectators would gamble on the outcome. The object of the game was to toss darts ("immonatsis") or arrows through the spokes or inner hoops while the hoop was rolled along the ground.

66 Gambling Bones

Blackfoot
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Buffalo ribs
O. C. Edwards Collection

This gambling game seems to have been played mostly by women. It was often called travois gambling. The buffalo bones have been shaved thin, sharpened at the ends, incised and painted. Each design represents a different value which was counted as the bones were thrown sideways onto the ground.

67 Gambling Bones
Blackfoot
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Buffalo ribs
O. C. Edwards Collection

68 Doll
Blackfoot
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Red stroud, seed beads
Height 26 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Typical Blackfoot style doll with beads, a stroud dress, skin fringe and stroud leggings.

69 Buffalo Stone
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Ironstone concretion
Length 5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Small, natural stone purportedly used as a charm connected with the buffalo hunt.

Fire Bags

The fire bag was used exclusively for the transport and storage of smoking equipment. Fire-bags ranged in size from 70 to 100 cm and usually were long and narrow with a closing flap secured by thongs threaded through slits in the bag. The most ornate and largest fire-bags were usually used by men, although women used them too without breach of propriety.

70 Fire Bag
Cree
Early 1900s
Beaded deerskin
Length 117 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Heavily beaded Cree fire bag of rectangular design with a triangular beaded flap, and long fringe. Geometric design predominantly light and dark blue.

71 Fire Bag
Blood
Blood Reserve, 1907
Beaded, quilled, deerskin
Length 69.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Quilled and beaded fire-bag from the Blood Indians. The quills were dyed with good native dyes predominantly blue and orange.

72 Fire Bag
Siouxan
Blood Reserve, 1904
Beaded hide
Length 91.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Quilled Blackfoot fire-bag done in typical Siouxan with quilled rawhide fringes. A decorative band of blue, red and white seed beads is found along sides and top. The leather thong handle is decorated with red-dyed quills wrapping orange-dyed feathers and small metal cones.

73 Neck Ornament
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1906
Beads, leather
Length 40.6 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Neck ornament consisting of 23 strands of pony beads fastened at either end to a strip of heavy leather. Colours are light blue, dark blue and white.

74 Neck Ornament
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve
Beads, leather, cloth
Length 57.2 cm
Neck ornament consisting of ten strands of light blue and red tubular beading. The strands are attached to two strips of leather sewn together and solidly beaded with a cross design in dark blue or light blue. Two narrow strips of deerskin fasten round the neck.

75 Bag
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1908
Beaded hide
Length 24 cm
O.C. Edwards Collection

76 Knife Case
Plains Indian
Indian Head, 1884
Beaded moose hide
Length 25.5 cm
O.C. Edwards Collection

77 Blanket Strip
Plains Cree
Blood Reserve, 1910
Beaded canvas
Length 126 cm
Trimmed with a braided wool band and horse hair bound with sinew

78 Breast Plate
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1908
Rawhide, bone, beads
Length 56 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Body ornamentation. Individualism was admired and often expressed in designs.

79 Needle Case
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1911
Beaded rawhide
Length 23 cm
O.C. Edwards Collection

80 Needle Case
Plains Indian
Qu'Appelle, 1884
Beaded moose hide
Length 33 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
The women used a bone or thorn awl and sinew strip. The awl was used to punch holes in the skin and the sinew was twisted and threaded. The needle case had a top loop by which it was attached to the belt.

81 Needle Case with Needle
Plains Indian
Qu'Appelle, 1887
Beaded leather, bone
Length 20 cm
O.C. Edwards Collection

82 Flesher
Blood
Blood Reserve, 1903-1913
Bone, rawhide casing
Length 35.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
This tool was used to remove flesh and fat from fresh hides.

83 Scraper
Blood
Blood Reserve
Elk antler, metal blade, moose hide
Length 37 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Thins hide uniformly. In use the downward pressure of the stroke wedges the blade tight. When pressure is removed, the blade and binding may slip off unless held in place by thong passed around the handle.

84 Flesher
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1903-1914
Cannon bone
Length 23 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Ornately decorated flesher. The handle is of sinew braided over leather loop.

85 Wooden Bowl
Plains Indian
Blood Reserve, 1906
Wood
20 cm by 15 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
This item is thought to be a copy of a bush bowl used by the Blackfoot.

86 Scoop
Plains Indian
Buffalo horn
Length 26 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Black buffalo horn which has been heated and stretched to form a scoop with the end turned in to form a loop handle.

87 Scoop
Plains Indian
Polished horn, mountain sheep
34 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Sheep's horn which has been slit, heated, and stretched to form scoop. Decorated with incised bands of blue and red paint.

Inuit Art

Drawings by Kalvak

Kalvak was born in 1901. Like her mother, she is a teller of tales in the old Eskimo tradition. In the early 1960s she began to illustrate her stories with drawings. She finds inspiration in Shamanism and in her own life experiences. She lives on Holman Island.

88 Kalvak, b. 1901
Untitled, 1970
Pencil on paper
45 cm by 60 cm
Purchased 1970, Permanent Collection

89 Kalvak, b 1901
Untitled, 1970
Pencil on paper
45 cm by 60 cm
Purchased 1970, Permanent Collection

90 Kalvak, b. 1901
Untitled, 1970
Felt pen on paper
45 cm by 60 cm
Purchased 1970, Permanent Collection

91 Kalvak, b. 1901
Untitled, 1970
Felt pen on paper
45 cm by 60 cm
Purchased 1970, Permanent Collection

92 Anonymous
Man Hunting White Seal
Circa 1950
Stone, ivory, leather thong, paint
Height 18.6 cm
Lord Collection

Stone Prints

93 Eegyvudluk, b. 1931
Two Owls
Stonecut
42.5 cm by 52.5 cm (framed)
Purchased 1969, Permanent Collection
Eegyvudluk was among the first Inuit sculptors to experiment with the stonecut in 1958 at Cape Dorset.

94 Pauta, b. 1916
Mother Owl, 1968
Stonecut
100 cm by 75 cm (framed)
Purchased 1969, Permanent Collection
Pauta is primarily a sculptor and is known for his massive polar bears. Since the introduction of printing to Cape Dorset, he has produced some sensitive stonecuts and copper engravings.

95 Peteroosie
Seated Man
Whalebone
20 cm by 57.5 cm
Purchased 1970, Permanent Collection

Lord Collection

Doug Lord, who was a school teacher at Coppermine and Fort Simpson in the early 1950s, collected these artifacts for the Department of Art at the University of Alberta. They were originally displayed in a museum in the Rutherford Library. Since then they have been used extensively for teaching purposes in the Department of Anthropology.

- 96 Female Doll
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Leather, cloth
Length 53 cm
Lord Collection

The dolls were used as toys. The sewing of costumes for dolls was an important part of a girl's education. This doll is dressed in the modern style.

- 97 Female Doll
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Fur, stuffed caribou hide
Length 47 cm
Lord Collection

Many different types of fur are used in this costume, including bearded seal and bleached sealskin on the mukluks, caribou fawn, grey wolf and wolverine, and white caribou on the parka.

- 98 Female Doll
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Leather, cloth

- Length 57 cm
Lord Collection

Modern style dress. All stitching on the skin is done by hand with sinew. Cloth machine-stitched with cotton thread.

- 99 Doll
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Cotton, sealskin, wool
Length 51 cm
Lord Collection

This parka style was popular by 1928 when Mattiassen visited the Iglulile Eskimo.

- 100 Snow Goggles
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Wood
Strap length 33.5 cm
Lord Collection

- 101 Snow Goggles
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Wood, sinew
Length 16 cm
Lord Collection

Used mainly by men in the spring (April to July) to protect the eyes from the strong light reflected from the snow.

- 102 Mukluks
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Hide
Length 26.7
Lord Collection

- 103 Mukluks
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Hide, cloth
Length 26.7 cm
Lord Collection

Waterproof mukluks worn from late spring throughout the summer.

- 104 Mitts
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Caribou leg skins
length 33 cm
Lord Collection

Copper Eskimo working mittens used in the snow, especially for building the snow hut. Longer than normal mittens, they cover the wrists.

- 105 Snow Knife, Pana
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Bone, iron
Length 23 cm
Lord Collection
Long blade for cutting snow.

- 106 Knives
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Lord Collection
All purpose knives.

- 107 Quiver, Bowcase & Pouch
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Caribou hide
Lord Collection

- 108 Knives
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Lord Collection

- 109 Toggles
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Lord Collection

Diamond Jenness states he knows of no criterion for distinguishing these toggles and adds it is likely that "many a toggle that served for hauling seals during the winter months became a belt toggle when the sealing season ended." (Jenness, D., *Material Culture of the Copper Eskimo, Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913 - 18*, Volume 16, Ottawa [1946], p. 37).

- 110 Fish Lures, Hooks
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Lord Collection

Barbless fish hooks are used for salmon and trout. Used without bait for Tom Cod the lure is of bear bone. Once the fish is attracted to the lure, it is gaffed from the surface.

- 111 Game
Inuit
Provenance unknown
Diameter 21.5 cm
Permanent Collection

- 112 Pipe
Athabaskan or Inuit
Fort Chipewyan, 1900
Wood, brass bowl
Length 25.5 cm
O. C. Edwards Collection
Pipe shows strong oriental influence. A two piece wooden stem is fastened with four brass rings and bound with sinew.
- 113 Pipe
Athabaskan or Inuit
Provenance unknown
Permanent Collection
- 114 Model Kayak and Accessories
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Caribou hide, sealskin, wood
Lord Collection
- 115 Model Quiver
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Sealskin, sinew, hide, bone, wood
Length 28.5 cm
Lord Collection
- 116 Model Harpoon (Leister Spear)
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Wood, bone
Length 12.7 cm
Lord Collection
- 117 Game
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Bone, copper
Length 13 cm
Lord Collection
- 118 Boot Creaser
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Bone
Length 22.5 cm
Lord Collection
"Most women, however, used the nail of the right thumb and bestowed on it the magnificent name *Kamitsharluk*, 'my shoe making tool.' " (Jenness, 1946: 95).
- 119 Needle Case and Accessories
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Caribou bone
Lord Collection
Copper needle, bone comb and needle.
- 120 Needle Case and Accessories
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Caribou bone
Accessories include wood toggle, ivory needle, thimble holder, bone comb and marrow extractor.
- 121 Mouthpiece for Bow Drill
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Bone
Maximum length 4 cm
Lord Collection
For drilling holes in ivory and antler.
- 122 Cooking Pot
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Soapstone (steatite)
Length 22 cm
Lord Collection
- 123 Cooking Pot
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Soapstone (steatite) 17.5 cm by 9.5 cm
Lord Collection
Universal cooking pot.
- 124 Scoop
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Musk Ox horn
Length 20.3 cm
Lord Collection
Dipper or ladle.
- 125 Scoop
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Musk Ox horn
Length 16.3 cm
Lord Collection
- 126 Scoop
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Caribou antler
Length 20.3 cm
Lord Collection
Sometimes used for eating thick blood soup.
- 127 Blubber Pounder
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Musk Ox horn
Length 25 cm
Lord Collection
Used to crush cellular tissue in fresh seals for extraction of oil for lamps.
- 128 Lamp Model
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Carved steatite
Length 20 cm
Lord Collection
- 129 Flesher
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Bone
Maximum length 19.7 cm
Lord Collection
For removing fat and flesh from skin.
- 130 Marrow Extractors
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Lord Collection
For removing marrow from caribou and musk ox leg bones. Often attached to women's needle-cases or carried by hunters in bow case bags.

131 Carrying Handle
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Ivory
Length 9.4 cm
Lord Collection
For carrying meat and caribou stomachs
full of blood for blood soup.

132 Tinder Carrier
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Hide
Diameter 6.5 cm
Lord Collection

133 Model Dog Sled
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Lord Collection

134 Man
Modern fur clothing
Soapstone
Man
Old style fur clothing
Soapstone
Polar Bear
Ivory
Fox
Ivory
Wolverine
Soapstone
Seal
Soapstone
Seal Lying on Side
Black stone
Seal Lying on Ice
Black Stone

Ground Squirrels
Soapstone
Wolf
Soapstone
Musk Ox
Soapstone
Ptarmigan
Soapstone
Ptarmigan
Soapstone
Lake Trout
Soapstone
Caribou
Steatite
Musk Ox
Soapstone
Miniature models of animals carved while
Doug Lord was in Coppermine during the
1950s.

Man in Kayak
Soapstone
Family in Igloo
Soapstone
Woman and Child
New style parka
Soapstone
Man at Sea
Old style parka
Soapstone
Man at Sea
Soapstone
Woman
Old style clothes
Soapstone
Man in Boat
Wood

Hunting Scene
Soapstone
Man Sealing
Soapstone
Models of everyday objects and activity
carved while Doug Lord was teaching in
the North.

135 Native Copper
Coppermine, N.W.T., circa 1950
Lord Collection
Native Copper
Calumet, Michigan, U.S.A.
Department of Geology Collection
Examples of native copper

136 Arrows and Arrowheads
A variety of arrows from the Indian and
Inuit Collections. Those with copper points
are made from native copper found near the
Arctic Ocean. It is abundant near
Coppermine where D. Lord taught and
collected these artifacts.

137 Kayak
Inuit
Coppermine, circa 1950
Wood, skin
Length 5.66 m
Lord Collection

Date Due

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